

special island or mandate can be selected as an exception without altering the treaty. It is out of the question.

London Hails Intimation Harding Will 'Co-operate'

Times Sees Chance to Bring Two Nations Together in Work of Worldwide Scope
LONDON, June 15.—In an editorial bearing the caption "America and Peace" the London Times expresses great satisfaction at two announcements from its Washington correspondent—that the Treaty of Versailles probably will be ratified by the United States "at no distant date," although subject to far-reaching reservations; and that one of the aims of American foreign policy is to promote world-wide cooperation with Great Britain.

After making the announcement regarding the treaty the Times says: "That in itself is news which will be widely received with feelings of relief. But more welcome and more momentous far is the correspondent's further statement on the wider scope of American foreign policy. 'One thing is certain, one thing certain,' he discerns as emerging from this policy. It is that 'the ultimate desire, even the deliberate plan, of the Harding Administration is to bring the United States and the British Empire together in working agreement, which shall be of world-wide scope.'

"Words would be wasted in dwelling upon the effects of such a policy, or in endeavoring to express how glad the Times is to commend it to the people of the world. All that is best on both sides of the ocean looked forward to it for long years as a great and saving ideal."

The Times utters a caution, however, that "any mistake as to the extent or limitation of this policy must be studiously avoided. Mistakes of that kind might 'kill it in the cradle.'"

The editorial, urging close relations with France and deprecating any British tendency toward isolation, continues relative to the Washington policy:

"The better our relations with France the easier it will be for the authors of the policy to commend it to the people of the United States, while anything approaching a quarrel with France, or even a marked coolness between her and England, almost certainly would result in the return by America to the policy of 'aloofness.' Only our own folly or the folly of France could lead to such a misfortune."

Demand Kaiser Be Tried Causes French Uproar

(Continued from page one)

the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan."

The article also declares that it will be the duty of the tribunal to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed.

The question was raised at Versailles whether the ex-Kaiser could ever be legally brought to trial. It has been argued that as the head of a country he should be immune from prosecution.

Regardless, however, the Allies twice demanded his extradition of Holland last year and both notes were answered with refusals. Subsequently the responsibility for bringing the Kaiser to trial was shifted to Germany in connection with the London agreement in May this year, in which the Allies agreed to Germany to accept the conditions of the treaty on which she had defaulted. Among these were the provisions covering the trial of war criminals.

It has been suggested that if the ex-Kaiser cannot be extradited his trial may proceed without him, and on documentary evidence and the testimony of witnesses he could be convicted and perhaps condemned as a criminal lunatic. He would always then be subject to confinement, whether he remained at Doorn or moved to some other country. It was reported in December, 1919, that the ex-Kaiser was convinced that the Allies meant to hale him before a tribunal, and that he was busy preparing a defense which would seek to refute the evidence presented by the Allies and contend that Austria-Hungary was responsible for the war.


Premier Lloyd George's election pledge in 1919 was to hang the ex-Kaiser. As the demand for punishment of the war lord weakened with the passage of time, particularly in Great Britain, it was suggested that the British government might forego its demands.

An official of the State Department in Washington announced in January, 1920, that America was keeping hands off the case of the former Kaiser "because it is none of our business."

Sculptress Entertained

The New York League of American Pen Women gave a luncheon to Mrs. Claire Sheridan, the English sculptress, at the National Arts Club yesterday afternoon. About 150 members and guests were present.

Mrs. Sheridan has been touring the United States for the last four months lecturing on her experiences in Soviet Russia, where she made busts of both Lenin and Trotsky. She departs for Mexico tomorrow, but said yesterday that upon her return she intended to establish a studio in New York.



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Sinn Feiners Riot to Prevent Visit by King

Belfast Merchants Forced to Dodge Bullets as the Republicans Renew Revolver Attacks in Streets

Workers Kept From Jobs

Two Former Soldiers Are Shot Dead in Dublin as Troops Hold Up Funeral

BELFAST, June 14.—Rioting, accompanied by heavy revolver and rifle firing, was renewed in the Clifton Street area of this city early to-day. In authoritative circles it was asserted that the rioting was organized by republicans to prevent the visit of King George to Belfast June 22 for the purpose of attending the state opening of the Ulster Parliament.

A number of persons were injured in the fighting, among them a girl, who died later, and two women.

This afternoon an outbreak occurred when women jeered at the funeral procession of a policeman who was shot during Sunday's disturbances. Sinn Fein cries were raised as the procession passed through the Sinn Fein district, and later an armored car, returning from the funeral, was attacked in the Falls Road district.

The fighting was almost continuous to-night about Ashmore Street and part of the Falls division where the police were attacked last Friday, which was the beginning of the present trouble. As the night progressed the riot area widened. A large section of the Falls division was affected, but when the curfew hour arrived armored cars took possession of the district and the snipers reluctantly withdrew.

A man and a boy were killed, the boy dying in Victoria Hospital. His parents probably will not be aware of his fate until the curfew is raised in the morning. Another youth was shot in the throat.

Open Fire On Workers
Business men going to the center of the city from the suburbs at 8 o'clock this morning found themselves in the midst of a riot in Clifton Street. The center of the disorder was adjacent to the Ulster military headquarters, which is flanked by North Queen Street and the Carrick Hill republican areas. Denizens of these districts waited for shipyard workers, and opened fire.

Said a Belfast merchant, dodging about amid flying bullets, and one newspaper man had a narrow escape, as a lamp post behind which he had sought shelter was struck by bullets. Snipers were hurled from the battle zone, and trams, with their passengers lying flat on the floors, dashed past at record speed.

Police were hurried from the Glenravel Street barracks near by, but the rioting continued for some time, although at a more subdued pace. North Street, joining Royal Avenue with the Shankill district, was swept by bullets from Carrick Hill and Millfield. Several thousand shipyard workers are reported to have been kept from their posts by the riot.

Former Soldier Slain
DUBLIN, June 14 (By The Associated Press).—A former soldier was shot dead last night near Kildare and another man, Ratoath, County Meath.

Thomas Rush, who was shot to death Sunday evening at Lisacul, near Castleknock, by crown forces was a pensioner of the American army, it was officially said to-day. He returned to Ireland fourteen months ago and probably was an American citizen, it was added.

Lisacul, the crown forces surprised about fifty civilians who are believed to have been drilling. The civilians scattered, but were pursued for some distance by the troops, who repeatedly summoned them to halt. The civilians refused to stop, and the crown forces after chasing them for two miles opened fire. Rush was among those shot dead. He lived at Megher Bay, County Mayo.

A field general court-martial to-day began the trial in the City Hall of John Joseph McKeown, member of Parliament for Longford, on a charge of murdering District Inspector McGrath January 7.

"Assassins!" He Cries: Ejected From Commons

Scene Occurs in House as Member Assails Crown for "Cowardly Crimes" in Erin
LONDON, June 14 (By The Associated Press).—A scene occurred in the House of Commons to-night. Joseph Devlin, who represents the Falls Division of Belfast, moved adjournment to call attention to the lack of discipline of the crown forces in Belfast any morning. Mr. Devlin described what he termed cowardly crimes on innocent men, and accused the government of setting up tribunals to cloak these

crimes. He charged that crown forces, acting in concert by prearranged plan, were dragging men from their homes and assassinating them, and he charged that the government was doing nothing to bring the assassins to justice.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was replying, repudiating Mr. Devlin's accusations, after a somewhat stormy debate, when John Joseph Jones, Labor member, shouted: "Three cheers for the assassins!"

This provoked an uproar, coalition members crying "turn him out."

Mr. Jones refusing to withdraw his expressions, the speaker reminded him that he had already been called to order for interrupting debate. Mr. Jones still refused and, the uproar continuing, the speaker formally ordered him to withdraw. Mr. Jones then left the house, shouting as he went: "Good night, all you assassins!" and exchanged epithets with the Coalition members.

Harrison Launches Democratic Attack On Administration

Criticism of Republican Action on Tariff and Peace Regarded as Opening Gun of Campaign by Minority
From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 14.—Speaking in the Senate with the evident approval of most of his Democratic colleagues, Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, one of the Democratic campaign managers in 1920, belittled the Republican record of legislative and administrative achievement since March 4.

Senator Harrison's remarks were looked on both in Republican and Democratic quarters as the opening gun of the fire of criticism which the Democratic political leaders in Congress will center on the Republicans from this time forth in preparation for the next campaign.

The immediate occasion for Senator Harrison's remarks was an editorial in The Washington Post, which is friendly to the Harding Administration, enumerating a long list of achievements of the Republican party since the Harding Administration entered the White House.

The Mississippi Senator spoke for about an hour and was encouraged by numerous questions from Democratic colleagues intended to reinforce him in his attacks.

One of the first achievements for which the party was given credit in the editorial referred to was the passage of the emergency tariff bill. This bill, which was introduced by Senator Harrison, he declared the bill was passed "to the shame of the Republican party."

He asked Republican Senators who had supported the measure to give one instance of benefit to the farmers from passage of the emergency tariff bill. No such instance could be cited, he declared.

Referring to citation of the passage of the peace resolution as an achievement of the Republicans, he said: "You promised to establish peace right off the reel, yet this simple little resolution has not passed yet."

"I am wondering," Senator Harrison added, "what the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, and the Senator, Mr. Knox, now think of the 'baby'."

"It was demolished over in the House. They offered an insult to you Republican Senators. Yet if reports be true they had the cooperation of the President. I am wondering what you will do with that resolution when it comes back here."

"In view of the magic power of the President to change the sentiment of the distinguished Republican Senators on the Colombian treaty, does not the Senator from Mississippi believe that when the new peace resolution comes to the Senate Republican Senators will accept it?" asked Senator Wolcott, of Delaware.

"I have no doubt," Senator Harrison answered, "we will see another strange acrobatic performance such as the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts performed on the League of Nations. That is in keeping with a good many changes by distinguished Republican Senators. They changed overnight on the disarmament proposition."

"The Senator from Washington, Mr. Poindexter, acting chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, stood adamant against the Borah disarmament amendment, and all of his colleagues over there were with him. The President would not stand for it, so the newspapers said. Then suddenly like a thunderclap out of a clear sky the whole crowd was changed and switched to the support of Senator Borah. So I imagine they will also change their position on the Knox resolution and now stand behind the one that bears the name of Mr. Porter."

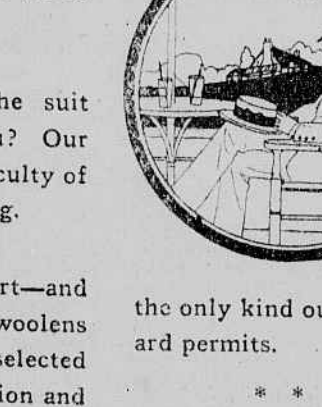
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Irish Liberty Plea Favored By Aldermen

Committee Approves Resolution to Back La Follette Move for Recognition of Independence of Erin

Harding Urged to Act

Rule Adopted to Restrict Open-Handed Method of Giving Freedom of City

The Irish question occupied most of the time of the Board of Aldermen at its regular weekly meeting yesterday. Two resolutions, one requesting Congress to adopt the resolution introduced by Senator La Follette, declaring that the independence of Ireland ought to be recognized by the United States, and a joint resolution introduced by Alderman William T. Collins, majority leader, and August Ferrand, Republican minority leader, of similar purport, were placed on the calendar for final consideration at the meeting of the board next week.

The joint resolution requests that "President Harding, in conformity with precedents well established and practice frequently exercised, recognize the elected government of the Republic of Ireland."

La Follette Resolution Upheld
The first resolution introduced last week by Alderman Stephen F. Roberts was reported on favorably by the Committee on General Welfare, to which it was referred.

"Your committee to which was referred the resolution relative to urging upon Congress the adoption of a resolution introduced by Senator La Follette, declaring that the independence of Ireland ought to be recognized by the United States," the report said, "is a proposition of such vital importance and so far reaching in its consequences as to demand not only the serious consideration of this board but of every citizen of this Republic. President Harding in his inaugural address expressed his desire to receive the opinion of Congress on questions of foreign affairs, and it seems to your committee entirely proper that the City of New York, comprising more than half the population of the United States, should express through its elected representatives an opinion on this burning question."


Preservation of Ideals
"Your committee believes that the ideals of the American Revolutionists will be preserved; that loyalty to liberty and democracy for all mankind will be perpetuated by the citizens of this Republic; that they will not be destroyed by secret diplomatic trading with imperialistic powers, and that the great heart of the United States will stand firmly behind the principles for which the American Revolution was fought to a successful conclusion. In this belief your committee earnestly recommends the adoption of the resolution."

On the recommendation of the Committee on Rules, the board adopted a new rule which will make it harder to give the freedom of the city than it has been in the past. The action of the board is the outgrowth of the numerous controversies occurring when some one proposed granting the freedom of the city to distinguished visitors. The latest case being that of Professor Albert Einstein. Hereafter when distinguished visitors are to be bestowed on some distinguished guest a resolution to that effect will not be entertained by the board unless it is endorsed by the majority and minority leaders, the President of the Board, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules and five other members of the board.

Leslie-Judge Goes to Green

Announcement was made yesterday that a satisfactory settlement of the details involving the reorganization of the Leslie-Judge Company has been reached and that control of the company passed to William Gre, of New York, president of William Gre, Inc., one of the largest printing concerns in the United States.

At the office of the Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, Mr. Gre announced that the concern's three publications would be continued on broader and more ambitious lines than heretofore. Mr. Gre said: "Leslie-Judge would continue as weekly magazines and Film Fun as a monthly."



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Britain to Make Mesopotamia An Arab State

Withdrawal of Army of Occupation by October Is Plan Outlined in House of Commons by Churchill

Emir Feisal for King

No Strategic Interests to Justify Retention of Territory, He Declares

LONDON, June 14 (By The Associated Press).—Great Britain's new policy of replacing the existing provisional native government of Mesopotamia by the creation of an Arab state, which should be built up around Baghdad and revive the old glory and culture of the Arab races, was announced in the House of Commons to-day by Winston Spencer Churchill, Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Churchill declared that this was a clear policy, definitely chosen and agreed to within the whole Arab peninsula, and he indicated the belief that Emir Feisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, would be elected head of the new state.

Mr. Churchill's speech dealt with Middle Eastern affairs and his visit to Cairo in connection with his appointment as Special Minister over that area and had been awaited with great interest for a revelation of the extent of the British commitments in this region and whether any great reduction of military expenditure might be hoped for.

Policy of Friendship Urged
The Secretary contended that a policy of appeasement and friendship alone was compatible with the British pledges, and if accepted by the Arab people it was the best possible solution that could be reached. King Hussein had already consented that his son Feisal should be a candidate for the throne.

There were no primary or directly strategic interests concerning India in the British retention of Mesopotamia, Mr. Churchill continued. India could better be defended on its strategic frontier. The British policy was to reduce its burdens, while discharging its obligations, by creating a government which would be a friend of Great Britain and might also be a friend of France. An Arab army would be created for the defense of the new state.

Next October he hoped to reduce the British occupying army to twelve battalions and when the new state was created to withdraw all the British forces and enter into treaty relations with the new state.

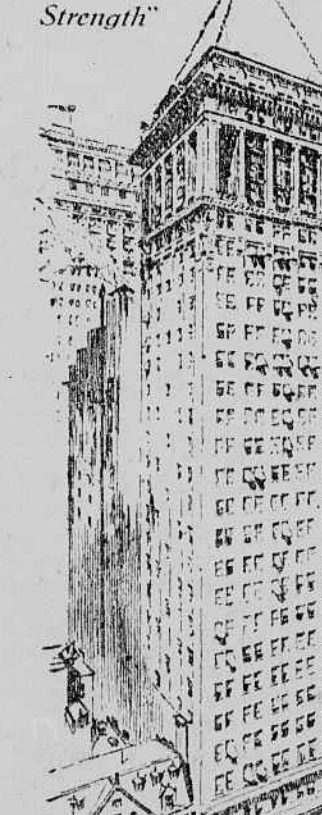
Mr. Churchill announced that the Kurds were not anxious to come under an Arab state, hence Kurdistan would still be administered by a British commissioner, but he hoped it would eventually join the new state.

To Limit Influx of Jews
Turning to Palestine, he admitted that this was a graver problem than Mesopotamia, but much smaller in a military sense. The Arabs feared they would be swamped in a few years by Jewish immigration from central Europe and Russia, and that the Jews would gain absolute control of Palestine. He declared, however, that these figures were quite illusory. No Jews would be brought beyond the number that could be provided for by the development of the country's resources.

In a detailed statement of the military position in Mesopotamia Mr. Churchill showed that with the reductions already effected the total expenditure for the current year would be \$25,000,000, but he hoped that next year the annual expenditure in both Palestine and Mesopotamia would not exceed \$10,000,000.

Clerk Severely Burned By Explosion in Factory

Christopher Wiebe, fifty years old, a clerk, of 937 Monroe Street, North Bergen, N. J., an employee of the Teal Stefan Company, manufacturers of es-



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sential oils, was seriously burned in a two-alarm fire which partly burned the factory of the company at 297 Pearl Street, Manhattan, shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Wiebe was on the third floor of the building and was preparing to go for the night when he was blown fifteen feet into the hallway by an explosion which preceded the fire. Wiebe's clothing became ignited and he was severely burned before his plight was discovered by another employee, Stephen Trelowitz, a shipping clerk, of 6 Division Street, Elmhurst, L. I. Trelowitz wrapped his coat about Wiebe, extinguished the flames and carried him to the street. Wiebe was removed to the Volunteer Hospital, where his condition was said to be serious.

When the first firemen reached the scene, the blaze had spread up the stairway and mushroomed out on the fourth and fifth floors. Fire Patrol Captain Sidney Johnson, of Company 1, was injured when he fell on the first floor stairway. He suffered a fracture of the collar bone.

Power was shut off on the Second Avenue elevated road in order that the firemen might fight the blaze from the "L" structure. This tied up traffic for more than thirty minutes. The estimated damage was \$35,000.

Franco-German Agreement Is Believed Near

Meeting Between Loucheur and Rathenau Said to Have Reached Basis for Complete Understanding

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, June 14.—France and Germany took another long step toward a common understanding at the two-day conference just closed at Wiesbaden between Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Liberated Regions, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction. M. Loucheur, who returned to Paris to-night to work out further plans for submission to Dr. Rathenau in Paris, June 24, expressed belief that the end of squabbles with Berlin over post-war settlements was in sight, if the present attitude of the German government continued.

The conference, which took up the details of the execution of the terms agreed to by Germany in London in May, greatly strengthened the belief in government circles that Chancellor Wirth is sincere in his declaration that Germany intends to meet her obligations. Berlin is more and more disposed to settle down and observe the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, it is said, and to pledge her aid in re-establishing good will and normal conditions on the settlement.

M. Loucheur said to-night that the preliminary conferences had been devoted to sounding out Germany's resources and comparing these with France's needs. He said that he found Dr. Rathenau extremely well informed regarding Germany's present financial and economic condition and entirely frank and most sincere in his desire to come to understandings that would be agreeable to both countries.

Final decision of a number of questions that were left open are expected when Dr. Rathenau comes to Paris late this month. Among the most troublesome of these problems is the substitution of some other scheme for payment in place of the 26 per cent tax on German exports. Another is how more raw materials can be supplied to German industries in order that more employment can be provided for workmen who in turn can produce more wooden houses for the restitution of devastated France.

A common basis of agreement seems to be in sight and the belief prevails here that speedy recovery will follow these adjustments. Premier Briand's policy of force when necessary, but in the mean time moderation and justice, together with Germany's evident intention to pay her obligations, is expected to mark the beginning of the end of evasive conferences. Most of the difficulties, it is believed, can now be disposed of, at least if the Wirth government stays in power.

French Leader Advocates Joint Rule in Silesia

Lerond Also Seeks to Induce Korfanty to Sign Agreement to Co-operate in Restoration of Order

Germans Are Disgruntled

Charge Allies Failed to Keep Their Promise to Subdue Activities of the Poles

By Wireless to The Tribune
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BERLIN, June 14.—Information was obtained here to-day that General Lerond, the French head of the Inter-Allied Commission, is making every effort to obtain from the leader of the Polish insurgents, Adelbert Korfanty, a signed promise to cooperate in the restoration of order in Silesia. Lerond also is trying to get Korfanty to agree to the establishment of an administration for Silesia, consisting of representatives of the Inter-Allied Commission and Polish and German governments.

The proposal has aroused strong opposition on the part of the Germans, who charge that Lerond is sponsoring this plan in order to save the Poles from the energetic action taken by the British to clear out the Poles at any cost. The Germans also charge that the Inter-Allied Commission failed to keep its promise to General Hoefler, the German commander, to halt all Polish activities, and cite as instances of this failure a new artillery attack on Ratibor and the occupation by the Poles of several other localities cleared by the Germans at the request of the commission.

Germans Refuse to Disarm
According to German reports the commission proposed that the Germans evacuate the territory they had occupied. The Germans in Silesia positively refuse to disarm until complete order is restored. General Hoefler has again emphasized this point, saying he refused to assume sole responsibility for adjustment of the matter, and referring it to the German committee of twelve at Oberglogau.

This committee is expected to demand certain guarantees from the Allies before accepting any proposal bearing on disarmament of the Germans incident to a further evacuation of territory.

The Germans say they will disarm only when the insurgents do likewise and when all non-Silesian armed Poles are expelled. After this shall have been accomplished it is suggested that a special kind of police of purely non-political nature, be provided. The Germans also insist upon punishment of all those guilty of infractions, and demand that they be given full control over the economic and administrative activities in the regions to be restored.

BERLIN, June 14 (By The Associated Press).—A semi-official dispatch from Oppeln says the Inter-Allied Commission has suspended operations for the reestablishment of the self-defense troops to withdraw from the districts they are holding.

American Beaten to Death

Louis Snyder, of Boston, was beaten to death by Polish insurgents near Myslowitz, Upper Silesia, on May 29, according to Karl Born, a Hamburg machinist, who escaped from that region a week ago and arrived here to-day.


LONDON, June 14 (By The Associated Press).—The failure of Great Britain and France to agree upon a policy as to the expulsion of the Polish and German insurgents from Upper Silesia is considered likely here to result in a repudiation of pressure by Great Britain for the immediate assembling of the Supreme Council.

Harding's Ire Aroused as Policies Lag

(Continued from page one)

net members themselves to communicate with Chairman Brown of the Joint Congressional Reorganization Committee instead of to the President.

Mr. Brown conferred with a number of Cabinet members at the White House to-day following the meeting. He hinted that the reorganization may result in creating a new welfare bureau, in which the President's physician, Brigadier General Sawyer, is particularly interested. One of the things to be done will be to transfer the prohibition enforcement authority from the Treasury to the Department of Justice. Mr. Brown himself has received numerous letters bearing all the marks of propaganda urging against the curtailing of certain bureau.



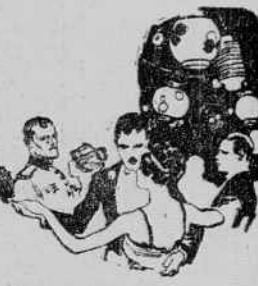
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